ETWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

ate did not sit to-day. In the House of Repre Mr. A. H. STEPHENS presented certain joint resolu-ons of the Legislature of the State of Georgia against the solutions of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts

the subject of representation, &c.. Mr. McILVAINE, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill for relief of Ann Hunter, widow of Robert Hunter, and a bill for the relief of Nancy Wilson, widow of Captain Wilson, accompanied by a report in each case.

Mr. ROBERT SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid

Pensions, made a report upon the petition of Wm. McCau-ley, accompanied by a bill for his relief.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee of Claims, made a report upon the petion of Josiah Dillon, late Assistant Quar-termaster General of the army, accompanied by a bill for his

Mr. PRESTON KING, from the Committee on Com-

mpanied by a bill.

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, from the Committee on the Pub lic Lands, reported a bill to confirm certain private entries of land in the northwestern land district in the State of Mis-

Mr. HERRICK, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate entitled "An act for the relief of Wm. McPherson," reported the same with-Mr. OWEN, from the Committee on Roads and Canals,

moved that the said committee be discharged from the consideration of the resolution of the House of the 29th of January last, in relation to an appropriation for a survey of a Mac-adamized road from the National road, near Laurel Hill, to the harbor of Erie, and also from the several petitions upon that subject, and that the said resolution and petitions be laid

Mr. DROMGOOLE asked the yeas and nays (with a view to make this a question of principle) on the motion to lay the memorials on the table, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 110, mays 60.

WESTERN HARBOR BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill knows the Western harbor bill. The pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thompon to recommit the bill, with instructions to report two bills—ne making appropriations for rivers, and the other for lake

favor of the bill.

The constitutional argument in opposition to the bill was continued at great length by Messrs. DANIEL and CULLOM.

When Mr. McDOWELL demanded the previous question; which, (after several ineffectual appeals for its withdrawal,) by ayes 84, noes 49, was seconded.

[Thus the motion to recomment the continued of the continued o

(which main question was first on the smendment of Mr. DUNGAN, striking out the Illinois river, and then on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.)

Mr. HARDIN asked the yeas and mays on the an

nt, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 118, nays 49.

The question then again recurred on a form of the peak of a third reading.

The yeas and nays were asked and ordered; and, being the yeas and nays were asked and ordered; and, being the yeas and nays 75.

taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 110, nays 75.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading [at this time.]

And the question, "Shall this bill pass?" was then taken and the result was, ayes 108, noes 72.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. DUNCAN moved a reconsideration of the vote, demanded the previous question.

But (the hour growing very late) no quorum voted.

And thereupon the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1844.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Second Auditor's office, made in compliance with the law of June, 1834, containing statements of disbursements made to various Indian tribes.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and

By Mr. BREESE : From citizens of Sangamon county Illinois, praying that Texas may not be annexed to the ted States. By Mr. PAIRFIELD : From citizens of Bangor, Maine,

asking the annexation of Texas to the United States.

By Mr. WRIGHT: From citizens of Jefferson county,
New York, praying that no alteration may be made in the
present tariff.

Also, from citizens of Rochester, New York, remonstrating against the ratification of any treaty for the annexation By Mr. BUCHANAN: Resolutions of citizens of Phile

delphia in favor of annexation of Texas to the United States.

Also, from citizens of Alleghany county, Pennsylvanis, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas and against he ratification of any treaty by the Senste. Also, from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that no altera-

By Mr. UPHAM: The proceedings of a meeting of Essex county, Vermont, opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Mr. EVANS, on leave, introduced a bill granting a pen-

sion to James Duffy.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the better security of the com-

merce of the lakes.

Mr. ARCHER said that there was an important Executive communication on the table which would require to be printed, and he would move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; which motion was agreed to; sud the doors were closed, and the Senate remained in session until a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed to the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, being the motion of Mr. Duncan to reconsider the vote by which the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors had been passed, [i. e. the bill known as the Western harbor bill.]
And the question immediately pending was on the dema

for the previous question.

After some conversation the question recurred and was taken on the demand for the previous question, and the vote

Mr. BARNARD rose and said that the House had just disposed of the Western harbor bill. There was another bill on the Speaker's table on the question of engrosement, known as the Eastern harbor bill. He inquired if it would now be in order to move to take up that bill.

The SPEAKER replied in the negative.

Mr. BARNARD, remarking that the bill could not occupy much time, moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking it up.

demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 105, nays 88.

So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

TEST VOTE ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. McKAY rose and said that, in pursuance of the the Union, [with a view to take up the bill to modify and amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from ports, and for other purposes,"] The yeas and nays were as follows:

Richard D Davis, Deberty, Dellet, Dekey, Dickinson, Ellis, Farlee, Pish, Florence, Poot, Foster, Giddings, Willis Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hardin, Harper, Hays, Hudson, Washington Haut, C. J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, J. P. Kennedy, Daniel P. King, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward Joy Morris, Morse, Museley, Nes, Newton, Parmenter, Patterson, Peyton, Phenix, Elisha R. Potter, Preston, Ramsey, Charles M. Reed, Ritter, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, Russell, Sample, Schenck, Senter, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, John T. Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Spence, Sephens, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Thomasson, Tiden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, White, Williams, Winthrop, Wm. Wright, Yost—94.

So the motion was agreed to.

THE TARIFF.

Thereupon, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hopkins, of Vir ginis, in the chair,) and took up the bill to modify and amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes," approved 30th August, 1842.

And the first section being under consideration— Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL moved so to amend it as to vide that the bill should go into operation on the first of January, 1845, instead of the first of September next, [as pro-vided by the bill.]

ry, for him to say any thing in support of the motion. If this bill should become a law, it was not probable it could happen

orts was to be passed, a reasonable time before its taking

communications from the importing merchants recommend-ing that either the 1st July or the 1st January be substituted

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, said he would like to see what the bill was, as finally amended, before he voted to fix a time for its taking effect. This bill, although it met his approba for its taking effect. This bill, although it met his approbation in the main, might be so modified that he would not care if it did not go into operation before 1900. He thought they should defer fixing the time for it to go into effect until

whose interests could be fairly saved by a reasonable postbe made of the tariff, the time for its taking effect should not
be postponed so far that the revenue of the country would be
materially injured.

Mr. McKAY moved to amend the amendment by substitut
Mr. LEWIS (Mr. I. yielding the floor) said he thought

The House passed to the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, being the motion of Mr. Duncan to reconsider the vote by which the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors had been passed, [i. e. the bill known as the Western harbor bill.]

And the question immediately pending was on the demand for the previous question.

After some conversation the question recurred and was taken on the demand for the previous question, and the vote stood: Ayes 85, nose 40.

So there was a second.

Mr. BARNARD inquired of the Speaker if it would not.

Mr. BARNARD inquired of the Speaker if it would not.

Mr. BOLKINSON asked the yeas and nays on the main question, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 93, nays 111.

So the House passed to the consideration of the tail.

Mr. CLINCH, on leave, introduced a bill of the following the motion of Mr. Duncan to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent to take effect would be in conformity with the amendent of the gentleman who had just taken his with the amendent of the manufacturers, not a conformity with the amendent of the mendent of the previous question, which were ordered; and the vote by which the bill should immediately go into operation of the tim fair and just, and according to the process, character

Mr. WINTHROP said, as the Representative not of a smanufacturing community, which he had often been charged with on this floor, but of a commercial community, (and he was somewhat surprised that gentlemen from the city of New York, which took the lead of Boston in foreign and domestic commerce, had not before this been heard from.) he begins are commerce, had not before this been heard from.) he begins to be September, but July or January. Then, after all, according to the Committee of Ways and Means, it should be either July or January. Then, after all, according to the Committee of Ways and Means, it should be either July or January. Now, were they to put the 1st July in this bill, any man advantage—a most unjust oppression on the commerce of the country, to snap upon it a bill of this kind. He had letters from Boston stating that the greater portion of the goods relied on for the fall markets had already been ordered. Now, the landing those goods on the where with a totally free relied on for the fall markets had already been ordered. Now, the landing those goods on the where which had been already received, was a most unjust oppression on the connecte of the country, to snap upon it a bill of this kind. He had letters from Boston stating that the greater portion of the goods relied on for the fall markets had already send means. Alluding to the remarks of the country, to snap upon it a bill of this kind. He had letters from Boston stating that the greater portion of the goods relied on for the fall markets had already been given; the goods to come in under the diminished rates of duty, and the bill good to the committee of Ways and Means. Alluding to the remarks of the country, to snap upon it a bill of this kind. He had letters from Boston stating that the greater portion of the goods relied on for the fall markets had already should be seven the state of the country, to snap upon it a bill of this kind. He had letters from Boston stating that the greater portion of the goods relied to the commerce of the

the country.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rastr) told them he was not for this bill as a measure of relief to the commerce, the manufactures, or the agriculture of the country. But because it was to relieve "the people." Well, Mr. W. would like to know who were the people, as distinguished from the farmers, the manufacturers, and merchants of the country. What was this abstract idea of the people, distinct from any profession, occupation, or business whatever, to be relieved by the tariff? Why, the people were not an idle people, but they were an industrious people; every man had work, except some members of Congress, who had nothing to do except disturbing the work of the people. These said den fluctuations were ruinous to commerce. As the Representations were ruinous to commerce. As the Representations were ruinous to commerce. As the Representation is the intimation that the principles of this bill were not properly to be discussed on this motion. He had intimated a preference had been over September, because he was convinced, from what he had seen and heard, that September was an improper time, and he preferred the 1st July so the middle of the winter to it. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the discussed on this motion. He had intimated a preference had been over September, because he was convinced, from what he had seen and heard, that September was an improper time, and he preferred the 1st July so the middle of the winter to it. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, succeptions of the motion of the discussed on this motion. den fluctuations were ruinous to commerce. As the Repre-sentative of a city owning one-tenth of the tonnage of the country—of a city which owed much of its wealth and popu-ation to commerce, and not to manufactures—in behalf of out notice, unless there was some paramount urgent necessity, of sudden danger—occurring which might make it necessary to head in the commerce of the country as it arrived with its freights upon our sheres, and to demand of it duties which had not been thought of before. But here, at a moment when every thing was working well, when the whole people had never been in a state of higher prosperity, without pretence, without apology, the springing on the country a new go directly to the merits of the hill, and after foir examination. when every thing was working well, when the whole people had never been in a state of higher prosperity, without pretence, without apology, the springing on the country a new tariff bill, at a single six weeks' notice, was utterly unwise, unjust, and prejudicial to the great interests of the country.

He trusted the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be adopted. He would suggest one other alteration, to strike out 1845 and insert 1846. He would slike to have it known by such an amendment whether the people really desired such relief as the gentleman from South Carolina was anxious to proffer them. Let the operations of this tariff be put off one year; let it be distinctly proposed to the people whether they stood in need of such help of this They of the South were as much interested in this question. They of the South were as much interested in this question. They of the South were as much interested in this question. They of the South were as much interested in this question. elore the country in the elections now coming on, and let tion that they had no right to interfere with regard to it, I it be decided by the people themselves, and not by those who undertook to speak for the people, and who, in many cases, knew but little and represented but little the wishes of the this system of fraud and plunder, was denied the privilege of the system of fraud and plunder, was denied the privilege of the system of fraud and plunder, was denied the privilege of the system of fraud and plunder, was denied the privilege of the system of fraud and plunder, was denied the privilege of the system of fraud and plunder.

hand. With this view he had proposed the amendment.

Mr. McKAY said that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania had waited a few minutes, he would have seen that it was his (Mr. McKAY's) intention to have moved an amendment providing that either the first day of July should have been substituted for the day designated in the bill.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLE. How could I wait, when I knew nothing of your intention? I would have done so with pleasure if you had told me.

Mr. McKAY was not at all complaining of the course of the gentleman. The committee, in fixing the time of Sentember in the bill.

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Mr. McKAY was not at all complaining of the course of the gentleman. The committee, in fixing the time of Sentember in the bill. the gentleman. The committee, in fixing the time of September in the bill, had been guided by the law of 1842. They had, however, received further information, from which they

But the gentleman, the representative of the commercial listrict, the great representative of commerce on this floor, ago a gentleman had asked whether high taxes made low imports was to be passed, a reasonable time before its cannot be siness to it. The full importations would generally have been made before the first September. The law of 1842 had passed in August, and had gone into operation in September; and the merchants who had imported a large stock of goods under the former duty of twenty per cent. or less, had been enabled, in consequence of the enormous incresse of duties, to realize a large amount without any effort whatever.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL (Mr. McKAY yielding for explanation) said that every gentleman who had been here at the time of the passage of that act had deemed, it vital to the income of the United States. It was the opinion of a great number of the most respectable citizens of the country that without some such act there could be no revenue, and the therefore it was necessary; but there was no such necessity to the laws on it the gentleman thought it best, for the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that the gentleman had modified the proposition.

Mr. McKAY said, whatever might have been the cause of the sonner it was passed to take great representative of commerce on this floor, said they supposed to take great representative of commerce on this floor, said they supposed to take passed in August, and had gone into operation in September; making about six months from the introduction of this bill to the time of its going into operation. Now, Mr. L. recollected, when the bill imposing burdens on the people for its consented to it. The proposition in the place in September; making about six months from the introduction of this bill to the time of its going into operation. Now, Mr. L. recollected, when the bill imposing burdens on the people for its consented to it. The proposition in the place in September; making about six months from the introduction of this bill was prices, and he had been answered "yes, yes!" by a gentleman who spoke for the manufacturing interests of this change; let it go into operation. Now, Mr. L. recollected, when the bil

North Carolina (Mr. McKay) should have consented to it.

Mr. McKay said, whatever might have been the cause of providing for its taking effect so soon, it had operated in that way in favor of the merchants of the country. He was disposed to avoid this effect of it, and he had received numerous a later time. If it was a good bill in January it was a good bill in January it was a good that the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it forced this bill too soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman was perfectly content a later time. If it was a good bill in January it was a good that the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it forced this bill too soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it forced this bill too soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the public; but he must admit that the gentleman thought it best, for the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the public; but he must admit the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the public; but he must admit the gentleman thought it best, for the gentleman from North Carolina on the ground that it may be soon on the ground tha

withdraw this amendment, "freak" though it might be. "Freak" though it might be, he put himself before the counry on it. He ventured to say if the votes of the city of New they should defer fixing the time for it to go into effect until it came out of the committee.

Mr. HARDIN said it seemed to him that the amendment would have a bad effect on the revenue of the country, viewed in whatever light. From the time the bill passed until it went into effect, the merchants would cease to import in a great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the country in district the would be defect on the revenue of the country in district the would be defect on the revenue of the country in district the would be defect on the revenue of the Great measure, and the consequence would be that the suggestion had come to him from the city of district the would be defect on the revenue of the country in district the country in district the country of the Great measure, and the consequ it went into effect, the merchants would cease to import in a great measure, and the consequence would be that the revenue of the Government in the mean time would be cut off.

whom he presumed they were legislating—at all events, for whom he was not legislating. And he would add, if there not trying times of the country's necessity? No was one single merchant or manufacturer in the United States

The bill passed in August had taken effect in September was one single merchant or manufacturer in the United States

ing for the 1st January the 1st July (as the time for the bill to take effect.)

York were in favor of continuing this tariff until January, it must be because they wanted another six months of high

me House retuseu to reconsurer the vote by which the bill hab been passed.

Mr. CLINCH, on leave, introduced a bill of the following tille:

A bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of four companies of her militia of Georgia for the services of four companies of her militia of Georgia for the services of four companies of her militia of Georgia for the services of four companies of her militia of Georgia for the services of four companies of her militia of the Georgia for the services of four companies of her militia of the Georgia for the services of the services

Mr. WINTHROP said, as the Representative not of a from Virginia and his friend from North Carolina had spoken | try and to injure the importing mere

received, was a most use set operation on the commerce of the had not discussed the time particularly, only to throw out the intimation that the principles of this bill were not pro-

He had stated that he had received numerous letters from the merchants in large cities complaining of the 1st Septem the Government to 1838, had been made to go into operation

on the 30th June or 1st July.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL said the 1st July was, in all pro-

Mr. PAYNE said he was for the earliest time for the bi on their industry; let it be made the great issue as any portion of the United States; and since the intime a vote on this question, (as they ought to be in honesty at

document, the gentleman from Pennsylvania rose in his seat, and without the expression of opposition or of favor to the bill, moved that it go into effect on the lat January. Mr.

one in September, and a better one in July.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said he certainly should not to do what? Was it a bill in the passage of which Congress this amendment. "freak" though it might be. had found it expedient to delay for any long time what could be a subsequent again. Was it a have been postponed to a subsequent session? Was it a measure not immediately called for by the exigencies of the ountry and the Government? No, we had found a large The bill passed in August had taken effect in September and what had been its result? He was not going to eulogize the bill, but its result was what we now saw; the whole face o the country changed-manufactures reviving, commerce extending, revenue increasing, so that between seven and eigh millions of dollars had been received in one quarter, and a large amount was anticipated. The bill of 1842 had been passed to relieve the wants of the people and the Government and it had relieved the wants of the people; all the departmen of American industry were now thriving; this Government was now enjoying one of the most liberal revenues it had ever received, and there could be no reason whatever in urg-

or received, and there could be no reason whatever in dig-ing this bill into premature and immediate action.

The gentleman from Alabama, in his indignation, against those whom he supposed in 1842 were manufacturers, or spe-cially interested in manufactures, and who had voted for the present law, had denounced it and called the hill now before the committee an American bill. Mr. M. would not discuss the hill out of place, when it came up he hoped to be able to the committee an American bill. Mr. M. would not discuss the bill out of place; when it came up he hoped to be able to prove that it was not an American, but a British bill throughout; almost every duty levied there seemed with a view to encourage British industry and suppress American productions. He admitted with the gentleman that it was a great American question, whether the tariff of 1842 should be sustained, whether its reviving influences should continue to shed their blessings on this country or not. Pass this bill to go into according in Language, and what did they do? go into operation in January, and what did they do? 'here was but a few months' notice to merchants; cargoes

duties on these articles not less than 100 per cent, (which

modify had been called an act for raising revenue : and on its the commerce, and not to manufactures—in behalf of the commerce of that city, he protested against these sudden changes and fluctuations in legislation. These fluctuations denote the fall business came in before the 1st July or 1st January. These fluctuations of the waves; they could obtain an insurance against the later of the fact that the tariff acts of 1816, 1824, and all the party such a doctrine would have obtained but small form it. tea party such a doctrine would have obtained but small favor: the Committee of Ways and Means dissented from it, be gradually to bring back the country to revenue principles

such as prevailed in the days of Washington.

Mr. HUDSON here rose to order, and inquired whether it was in order to go into the merits of the bill on the pending

The CHAIRMAN suggested that he presumed there could be no desire to go into a long debate on the question o ime; and all difficulty would be obviated by perm uestion to be taken.

The question was taken first on the amendment of Mr. McKar (to the amendment of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLE) to stitute the first day of July next for the first of January and the vote stood: Aves 48, noes 95. So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEWART, of Penn. moved to amend the amend

nent by inserting the first day of January, 1846. ote stood : Ayes 70, noes 73. So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

inserting the first day of January, 1847; but (after some ent of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, (to insert the first day of Jan

So the amendment was rejected.

Whereupon Mr SEYMOUR, of New York, moved to am e first section of the bill by raising the duty "on all coarse mmanufactured wool, the value whereof, at the last port or ents or under per pound," from fifteen per cent. ad valoren (as provided in the bill) to thirty per cent.

Mr. OWEN then proceeded in a regular speech upon the general merits of the bill, in which he condemned the present

ariff as iniquitous and unpolitic.

He was followed, on the same side of the quest when he yielded to a motion for the rising of the cor which motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1844.

The following memorials and petitions were presented v remonstrating against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. H. moved that the resolution be considered in Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to, and the resolu-tion having been explained by Mr. H., was read a third time

and finally passed.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the Senate took up the bill supplemental to the act regulating the pay of the navy.

Mr. PEARCE moved to amend the bill so as to give to engineers \$200 and to assistant engineers \$150 in cases of shipwreck, as an indemnity for loss of clothes; and, their stations not having been named in the bill, the amendment

was agreed to. CHOATE moved further to amend the bill by creasing the amount allowed to the petty officers of the ship; when, after some remarks from Messrs. CHOATE, AL-LEN, BAYARD, and others, the bill was postponed with-

out any question having been taken.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Finance in relation to the proposition of Mr. McDurris concerning the tariff; when—
Mr. WRIGHT rose and concluded his remarks commenced on Friday last.

Mr. DAYTON then moved that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow; which motion was agreed to. POST OFFICE LAWS. Mr. MERRICK then called up the bill to reduce the rates

of postage, limit the use and restrict the abuse of the franking privilege, &c.
Mr. EVANS moved to amend the bill by striking

all the documents continuously to each newspaper in the United States; but the motion, after a brief debate, in which Messrs. DAYTON, BUCHANAN, and MERRICK participated, was decided in the negative without a division.

Mr. ARCHER then moved to amend the bill by striking It has never been our lot before to record so melancholy a

out all after the words United States, third line of the Sth section, to its close, and to insert in lieu thereof a clause giving to each member the privilege to send and receive free of postage, as heretofore, letters in writing not exceeding a half ounce.

Mr. A. advocated his amendment on the ground that it would admit the intercourse between the member and continued to the sent and continued to

stituent to a limited extent, and enable them to get rid of locuments and speeches, the sending of which constituted the great abuse.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he supposed the Senate would

hardly be prepared to vote on an amendment of so much importance at so late an hour. He was the advocate of cheap postage, but it must be apparent to any one that they could not have cheap postage and the franking privilege both. The thing was impossible.

Mr. MERRICK regretted that his friend from Virginia

had seen fit to introduce the amendment; the section, if left Mr. SEVIER was glad the Senator had introduced the amendment, and hoped he would adhere to it. He could

assure him of one vote at least. He spoke of the necessity that existed for keeping up the intercourse between himself and his constituents; that he had within the last twenty-four hours written ten letters, not one of which was on his own due to the constituent The franking privilege was not for the benefit of the member, but of the people. The hour being late the Senate adjourned without taking

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. White, of kentucky, next took the floor, and went into a vindication of Mr. Clay from the stale and oft-refuted charge of bargain and corruption, in reference to his vote for Mr. Adams as President in 1844, which has been lately revived in some of the newspapers. [These remarks of Mr. W. will be found on the fourth page of this paper.]

Before Mr. White had concluded his remarks, his allotted

Mr. BRINKERHOFF rose simultaneously with several ther gentlemen, and was recognised by the Chair.

Mr. WHITE renewed his appeal to the courtesy of the
mmittee to allow him an opportunity to conclude his
marks.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he thought it was not in the power even of two-thirds of the committee to suspend the rule of the House to allow the gentleman to speak another

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. Let those who have put the our rule upon us abide by it.

Mr. WHITE. There will be other occasions, other days ther bills, on which I will read this whole store.

Mr. RATHBUN cated the gentleman to order

Mr. BRINKERHOFF required, and was about to pro-

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE. At this stage of the proceedings a violent personal rencounter took place between Mr. Waite, of Kentucky, and Mr. RATHRUN, of New York. Of the immediate cause of it the

the appearance of a general melie.

The CHAIRMAN vainly called for order. The tumult became more violent. High above all was heard the voice of

The confusion thickened. No sign of abatement manifested itself. At this moment a rush was observed at the door on the left of the Speaker's chair, and the short sharp crack of a pistol resounded through the Hall.

The SPEAKER, in the interim, had resumed the chair. The mace of the Sergeant-at-Arms had been carried to the scene of conflict. The ranks of the members, till now crowded thick and in indiscriminate confusion on each other, had opened and become scattered. Reason was resuming its throne; the voice of the Speaker—like some potent spell whose influence had been lost for a moment—was again recornised; a few more calls to order—a still further retirement cognised; a few more calls to order—a still further ret

And, lo! the House of Representatives of the United States, in two minutes from the time of its sudden disruption, was

[Nors BY THE REPORTER.—The pistol above alluded to was discharged by a citizen from Kentucky, WILLIAM S. MOORE, and the bell penetrated the thigh of one of the officers of the Capitol, JOHN L. WIRT, wounding him seriously, but it is believed not dangerously. As the Reporter knows nothing beyond this fact, except what comes to him

we were in session in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the committee was dispersed in disorder. I call upon the Chairman to state the facts, that the House may take steps for the maintenance of its order and the prese

Mr. HOPKINS (chairman of the commit said—Mr. Speaker: The Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had under discussion the bill to modify the state of the Union had under discussion the bill to modify the existing tariff law, and was progressing with its consideration when an occurrence resulting in disorder and in a personal altercation took place on the floor. In the midst of the confusion the Chairman was called upon to vacate the chair, in order that you, sir, the presiding officer of this House, might occupy it. It is my duty to make this communication to you as that organizing officer. The continues have not the continue of the continues the state of the continues of the continues to the continues of the continues of the continues to the continues of the continues the continues of the continues of the continues of the continues the continues of to you as that presiding officer. The gentlemen between whom the altereation took place were Mr. RATHBUN, of New York, and Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky.

termining what proceedings it was proper the House should take in the matter. Various resolutions and propositions were submitted and discussed. Mr. WHITE addressed the House several times, in a very cool and collected manner. During the debate it was intimated that an apology was due to the House from the offending members, and one proposi-tion was to the effect that such an apology should be required f them. Before the proposition was agreed to— Mr. WHITE voluntarily rose and made an explanation

in which he expressed his great regret at the occurrence, an admitted that the dignity of the House had been violated. Mr. RATHBUN then also made an explanation, in which the admitted he had acted improperly, but attributed it to the His statement induced Mr. WHITE to rise again and say

that, after hearing Mr. R.'s explanation, he would be wanting in the proper feelings of a man if he did not agree to discard all hostile feelings towards his late antagonist, which he now avowed that he did. Whereupon Mr. RATHBUN offered him his hand and they made up.

The House still conceived that it was nece

thing to vindicate itself, and at last it was determined to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report upon the circumstances which led to the transaction, and to inquire also what connexion the affair between Mr. Moore and the Watchman had with it. Mr. Moore was then placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The proceedings of the day were closed with the following

personal explanation by Mr. WHITE: Mr. WHITE rose and said that Mr. Moore, as had been

Mr. WHITE rose and said that Mr. Moore, as had been stated by his (Mr. W.'s) collesgue, (Mr. Davis,) was a Kentuckian. He (Mr. W.) wished now to state to the House and to the country a fact important to himself in connexion with this transaction. Although this unfortunate individual is a Kentuckian, and although the fact has been announced by Mr. EVANS moved to amenu the only of from the second section the proviso that makes it the duty of from the second section the proviso that makes it the duty of editors to keep a list of all papers sent by mail, noting the day when sent, the office where deposited, &c.; which moday when sent, the office where deposited, &c.; which moday when sent, the office where deposited, &c.; which moday when sent, the office where deposited and of this country, that I have never known that such an and of this country, that I have never known that such an and of this country, that I have never known that such an and of this country. Mr. DAYTON moved to amend the bill by inserting a clause to give to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives the power to frank copies of all the documents continuously to each newspaper in the all the documents continuously the all th Thereupon the House adjourned.

> bereavement in one house as that which has occurred in the family of Mr. A. C. Squier, of this town. In less than the space of one month they have lost five children—all but one with scarlatina. Do the 19th ultimo Esther, an infant, died; on the 6th instant Elihu, aged 5 years; on the 7th Julia, aged 3; on the 12th Clark, aged 7; and on the 14th Louisa, aged 9. Not a solitary bud has been left on the parent stem! All gone! but gone, we trust, to form a wreath Heaven.—Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian. DEATH OF A VETERAN. -The Keskaskia (Illinois) Re-

> publican recently noticed the death, in that vicinity, of JOHN STUFFLEBRAU, aged 109 years. He was born on the banks of the Hudeon river, twelve miles from Albany, in the State of New York, February 15th, 1735. His eyesight was unimpaired, almost to the last, and he never had occasion for the use of spectacles. His third wife is still living, at the advanced age of 82 years, and was able to attend the remains of her deceased husband to the grave. THE LEPROST IN NEW BRUNSWICK .- We learn from

THE LEPRONT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We learn from the last Miramschi Gleaner that a Medical Commission, consisting of Drs. Key, Skene, Toldervy, and Gordon, have been investigating the nature, origin, and extent of the frightful and loathsome disease now existing at Tracadie, Tabisintac, and Negueck. These gentlemen have decided that the disease is the Greek Elephantiasis; not the Elephantiasis of the Arabians, but the leprosy of the middle ages, of that description which the French designate the Tubercular, and which raged over nearly every part of Europe between the teuth and sixteenth centuries. The disease is contagious, and no person in this Province who has been unfortunate enough to contract it has as yet been cured. The fortunate enough to contract it has as yet been cured. The Mr. WINTHROP, said that, in justice to himself and his constituents, he wanted to advert to a point which had been commented upon in the course of the debate. Some gentlemen, in reply to his remarks, had suggested the impossibility of the merchants of this country being injured by any bill suddenly reducing the duties. It was true, they said, that, if it was a bill materially augmenting the duties, the consequence would be to head the commerce of the country being injured by the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Sex-